The Role of Robotic Outposts in Establishing a Permanent Presence in Space

Third Annual Carl Sagan Memorial Lecture

American Astronautical Society

November 16, 1999

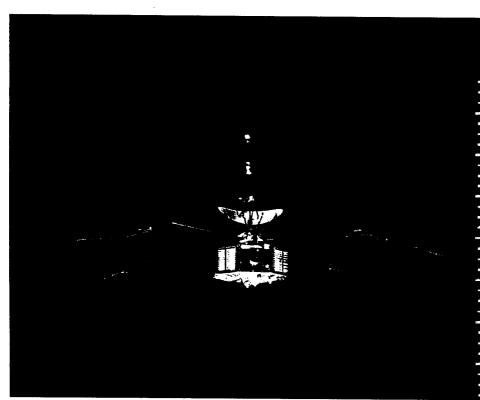
E. C. Stone, Director

Jet Propulsion Laboratory California Institute of Technology

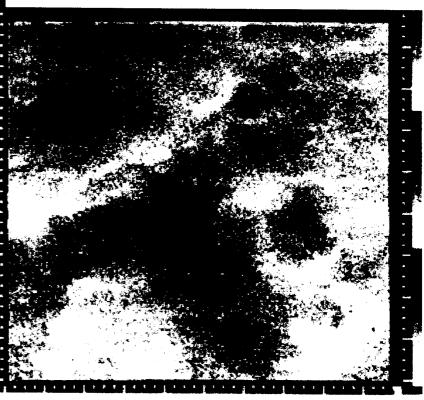
Topics

- The Eras of Space Exploration
- The Role of Robotic Outposts
- Establishing and Evolving a Permanent Presence
- Technologies
- Paving the Way for Future Exploration

The First Era: Getting There

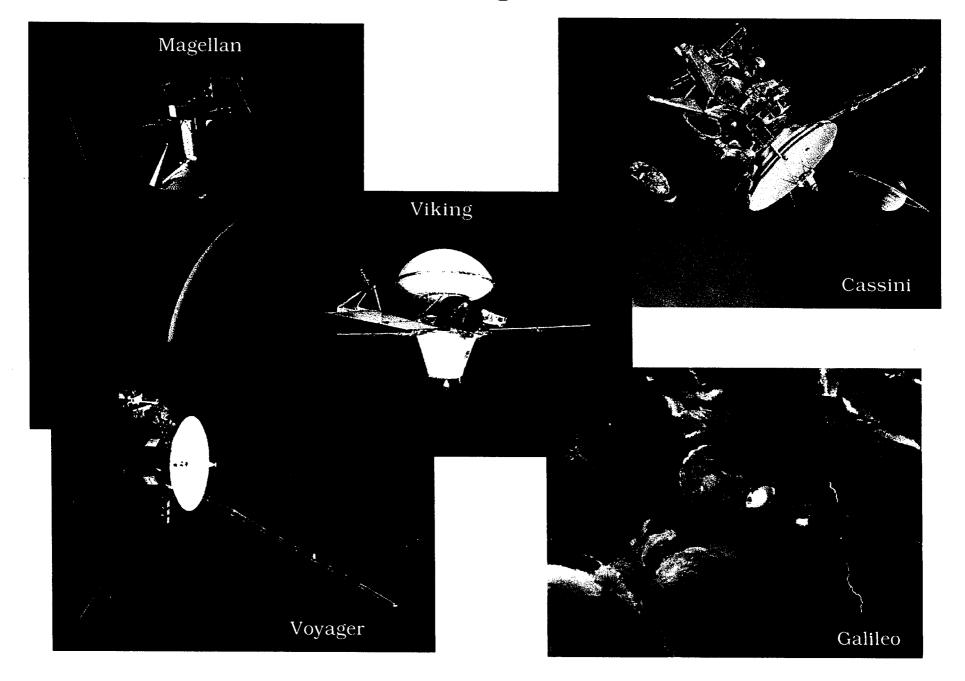


Mariner 4

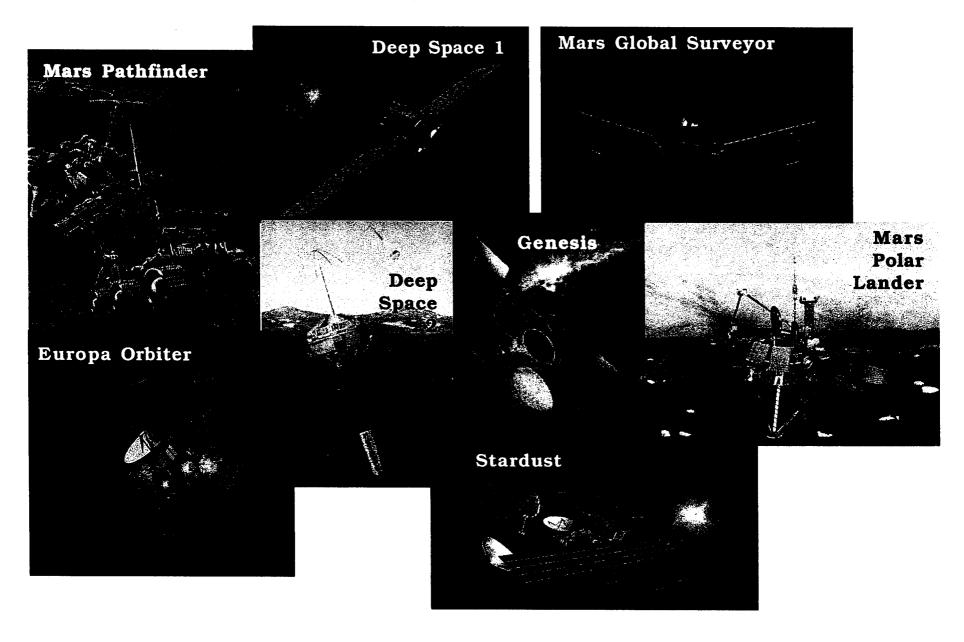


Mariner 4 View of Crater Rims -Southern Highlands of Mars

The Second Era: Finding Out What's There



The Third Era: Going Often, Landing, and Bringing Samples Back



Second and Third Era Characteristics

Second Era

Third Era

Individual Projects

Programs of Linked Projects

Large, Comprehensive Observatories

Small, Focused Systems

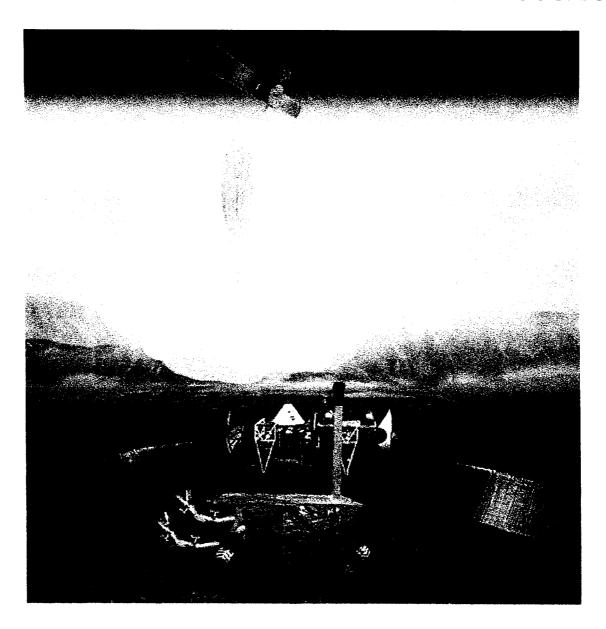
Global Scale Exploration

Local Scale Exploration

Remote Sensing

In Situ Sensing

The Fourth Era: Permanent Presence



Third and Fourth Era Characteristics

Third Era

Fourth Era

Episodic Surface Activities

Continuous, Cooperative Operation

Localized Mobility

Long Range Mobility

Limited Power

Sustained, Substantial Power

Limited Communications

Continuous, High-bandwidth Network

Communication

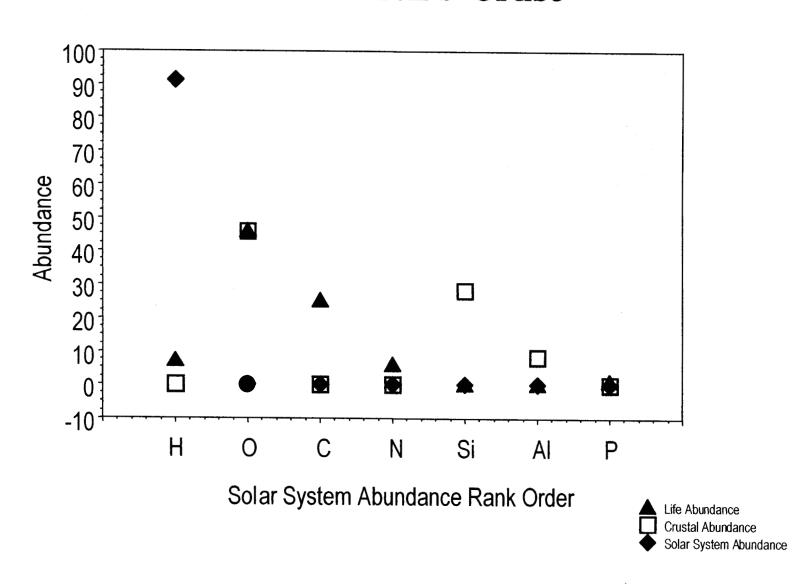
Bring Resources from Earth

Use In Situ Resources

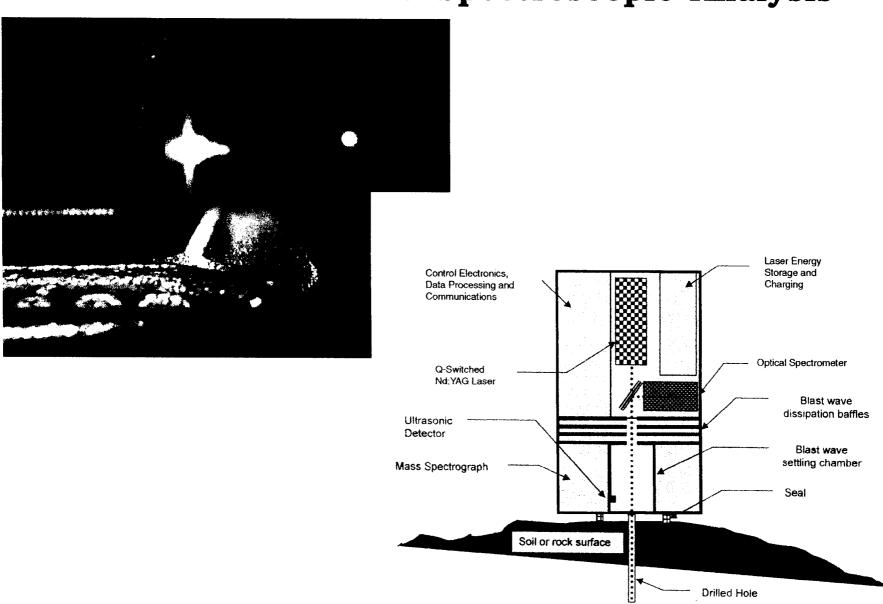
The Role of Robotic Outposts

- Advanced Scientific Activities
 - Search for Extant Life
 - Planetary History and Evolution
- Public Engagement
- Support Human Exploration
 - Understanding the Environment and Resources
 - Providing Infrastructure and Technology

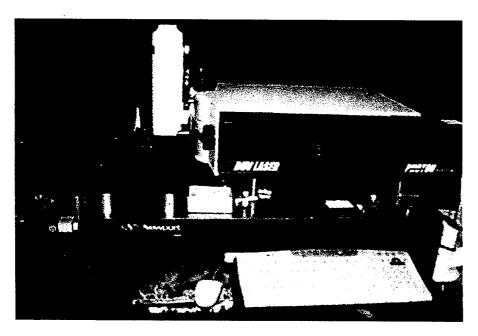
Elemental Abundance in Living Organisms and Earth's Crust

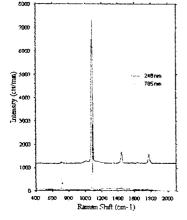


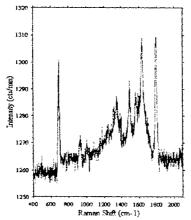
Enhanced Science: Laser Ablation and Spectroscopic Analysis

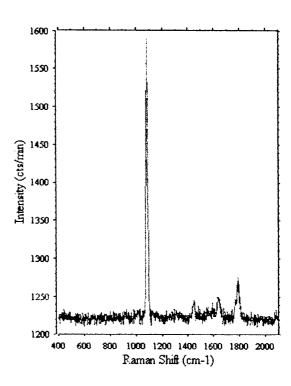


Enhanced Science: Ultraviolet Raman Spectroscopy

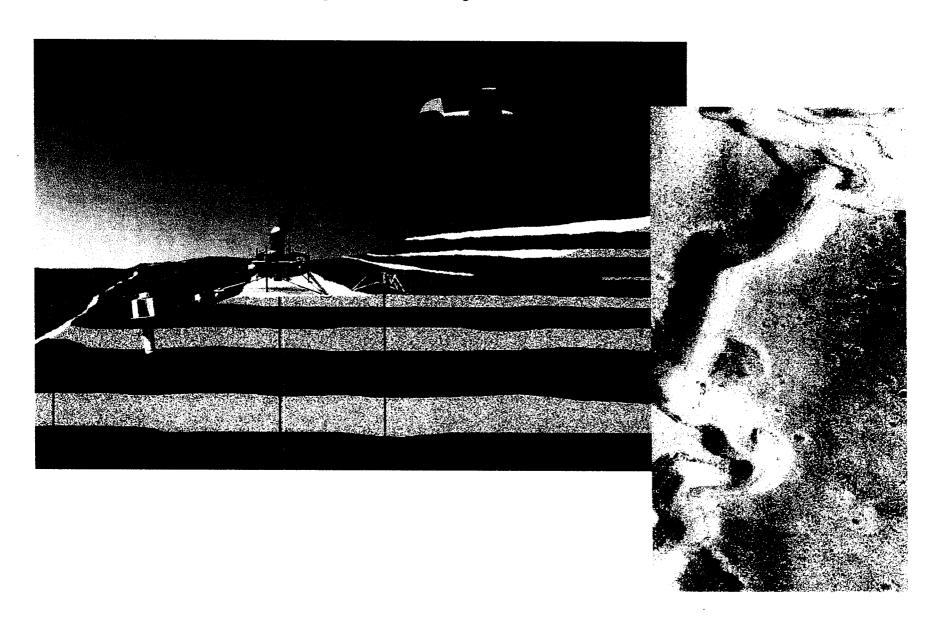






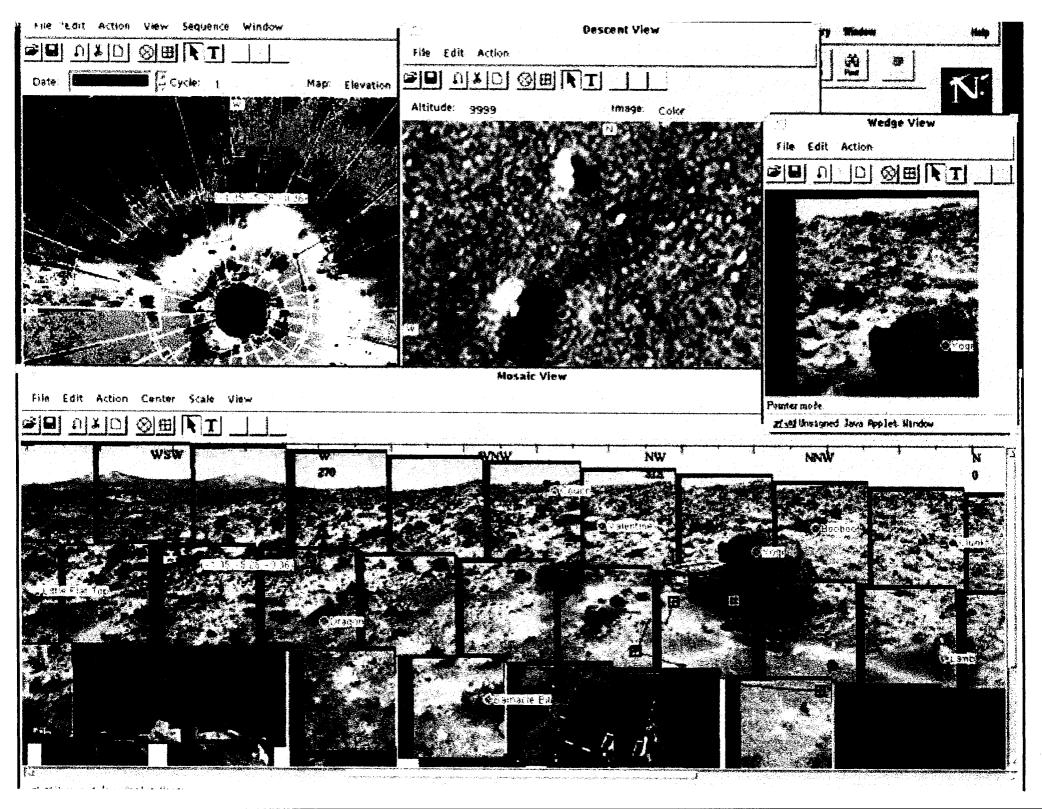


Planetary History and Evolution



Public Engagement





Support Human Exploration

Robotic Exploration

Sample Return

In-Situ Science

Support for Human Presence

Landers



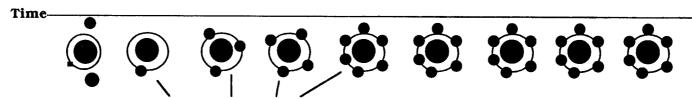
Return







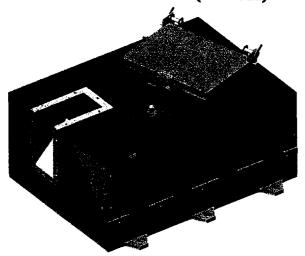




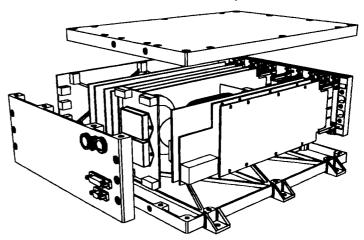
Navcom Orbiter Buildup → Steady State 5-6 Orbiters

Understanding the Environment and Resources: Mars '01 Lander

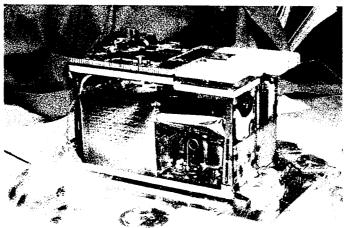
Mars Environmental Compatibility
Assessment (MECA)



Martian Radiation Environment Experiment (MARIE)



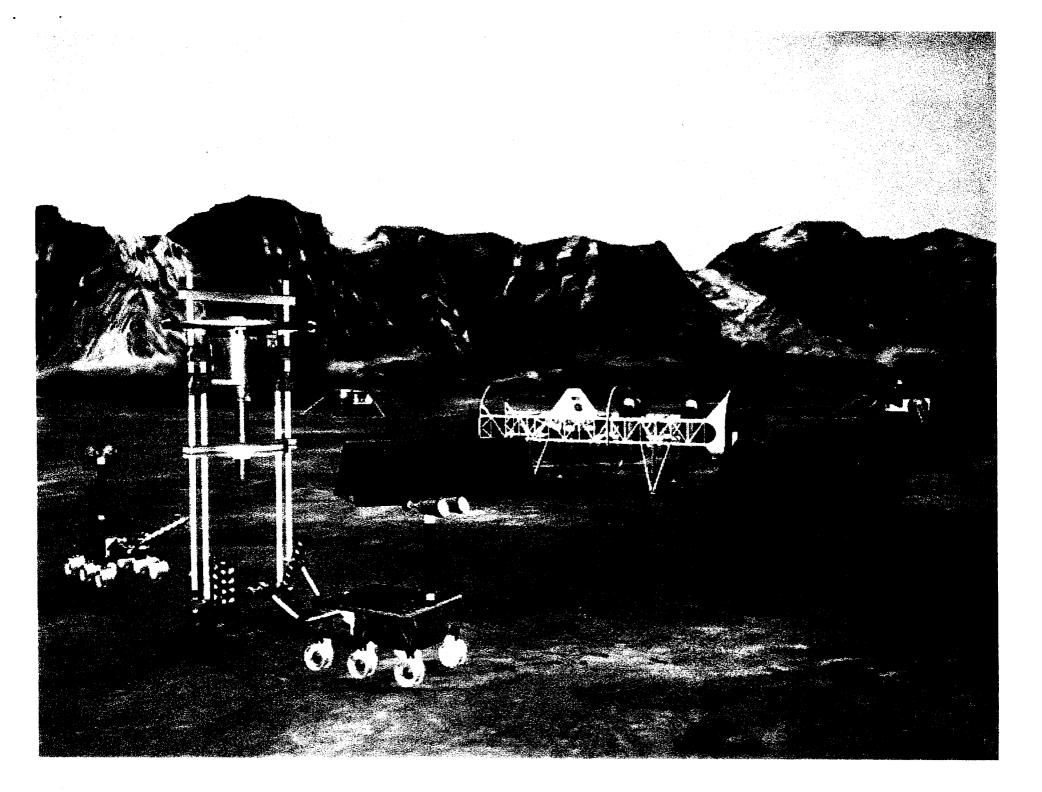
Mars ISPP Precursor (MIP)

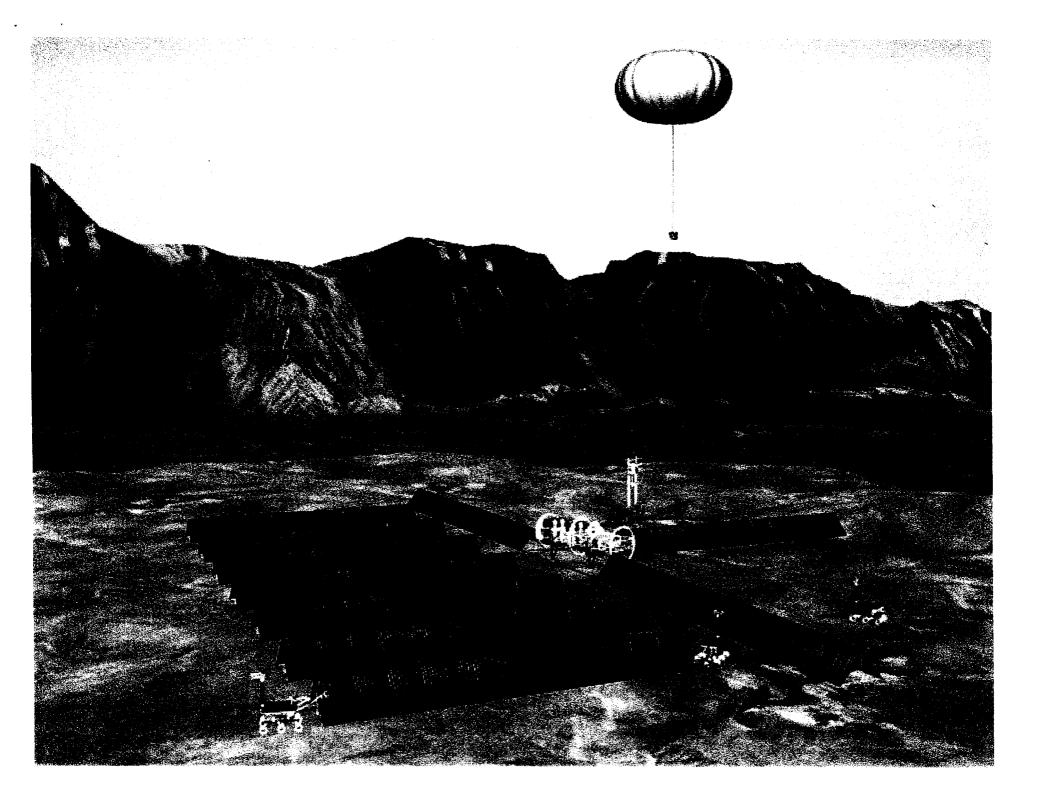


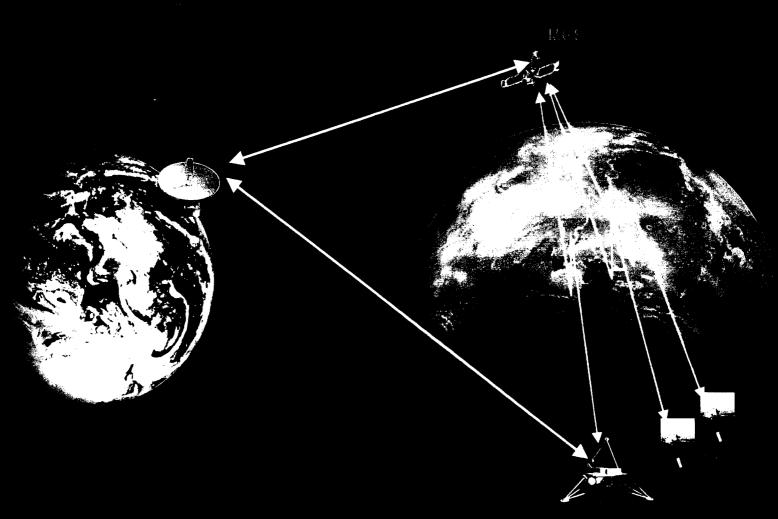
Establishing and Evolving a Permanent Presence

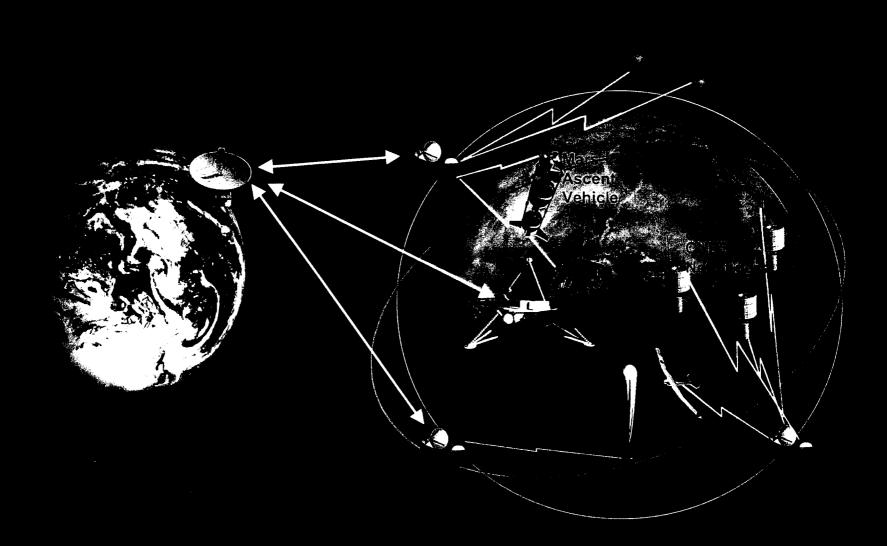
- Choose 1-2 locations
- Develop incrementally
 - On the surface: power and resources node
 - In orbit: communication and navigation nodes

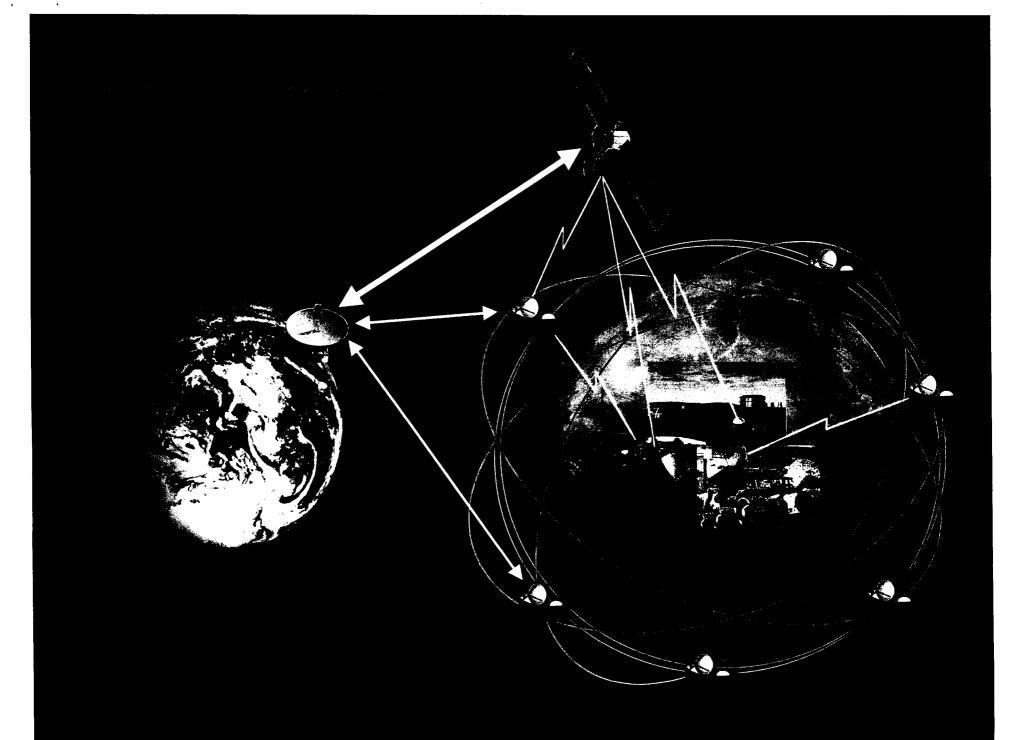










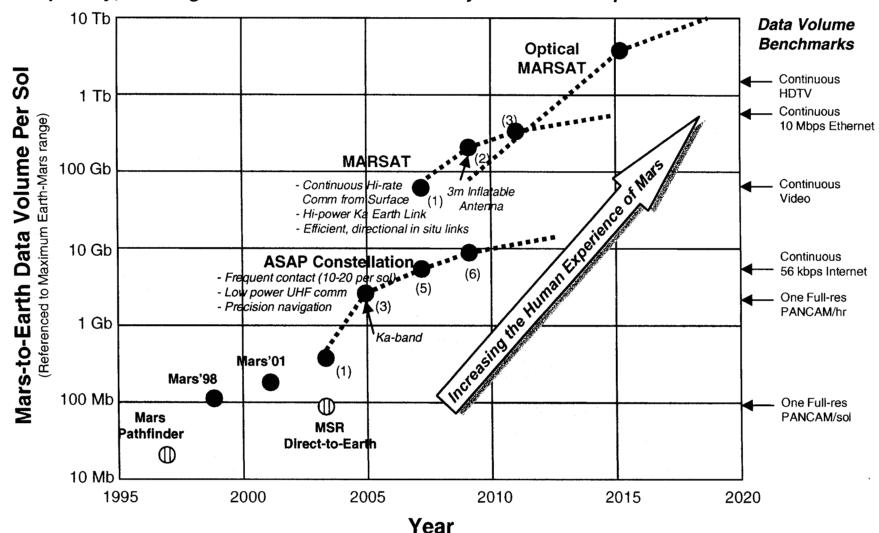


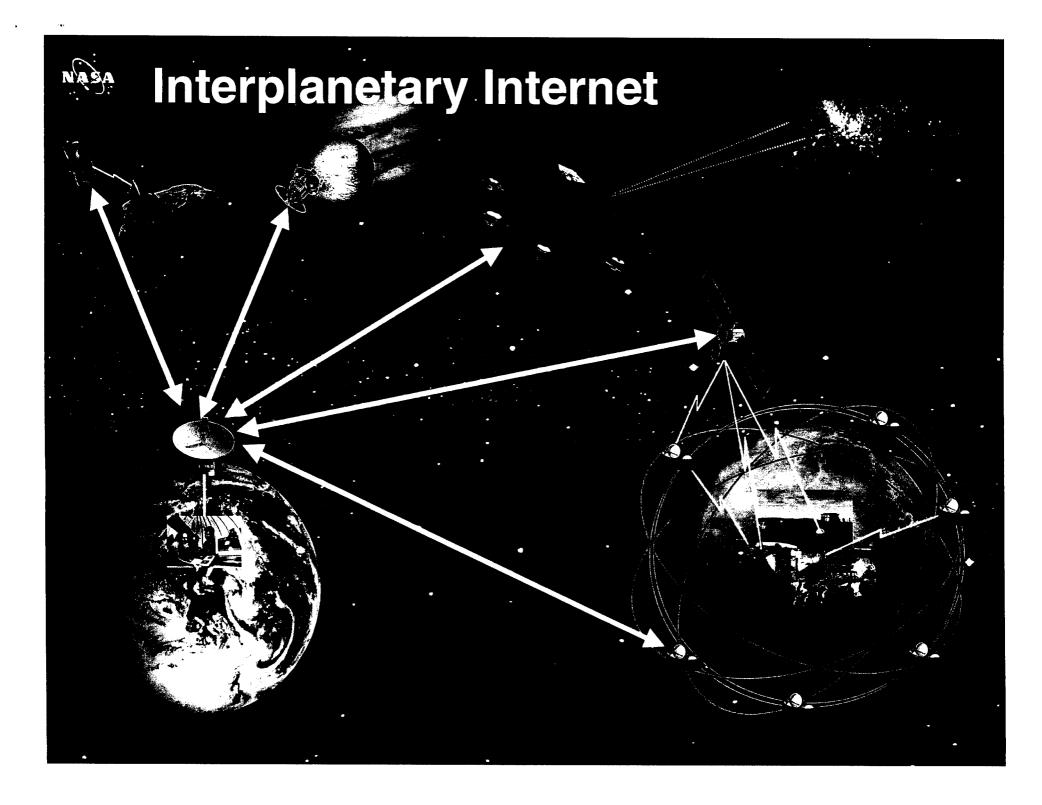


Mars Network Evolution



 Aggressive technology infusion will allow orders-of-magnitude growth in communications capability, enabling radical increases in the fidelity of Mars virtual presence

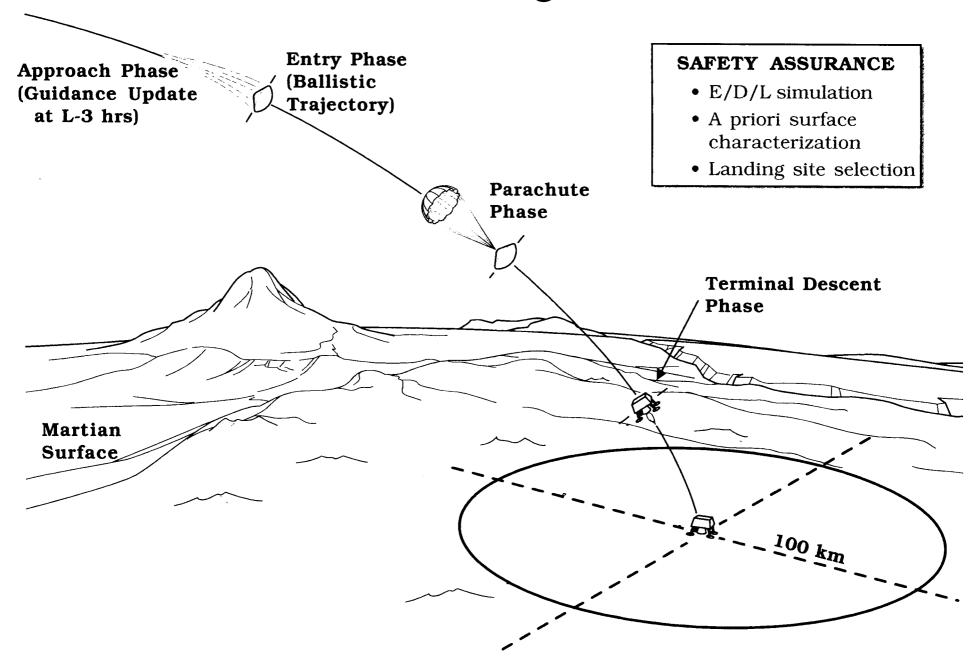




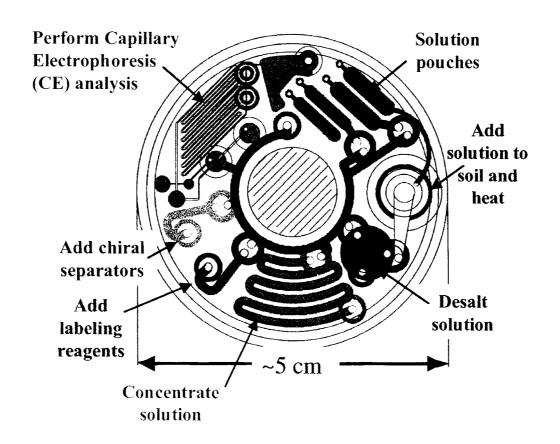
Key Technologies

- High-bandwidth Communication
- Precision Landing
- "Biochemistry Lab in a Teacup"
- Mobility
- In Situ Resource Utilization

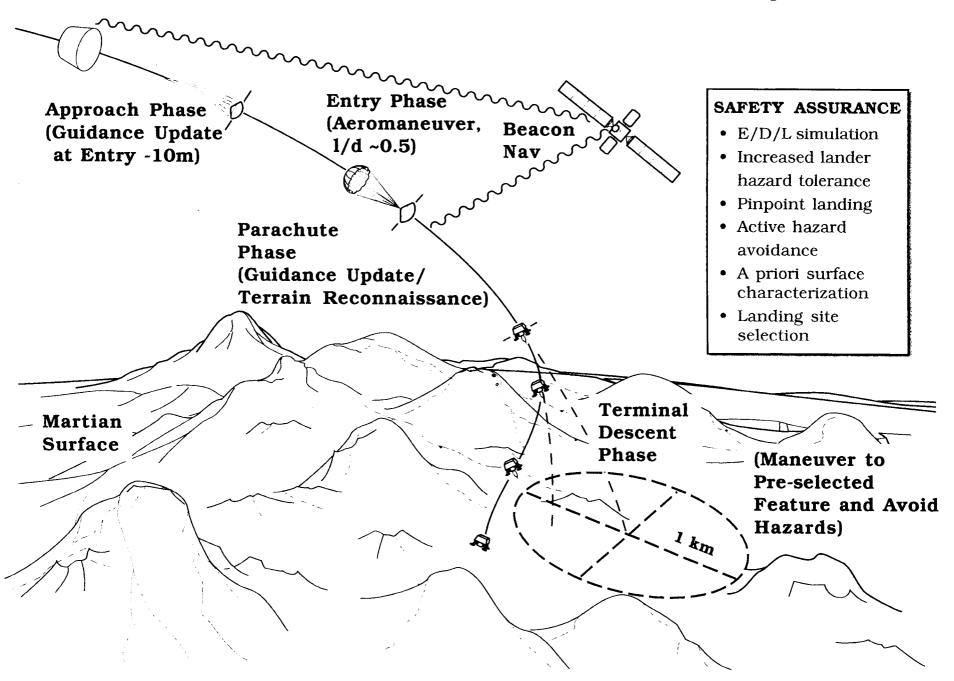
Precision Landing: Mars '98



"Biochemistry Lab in a Teacup"



Precision Landing: Mars '07/'09 and Beyond

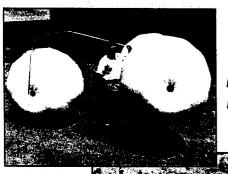




Surface Mobility Roadmap

Unlocking the secrets of the Red Planet

Innovative Mobility Systems

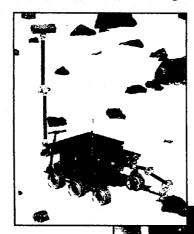


Inflatable Rover





Mobile Sample Acquisition System



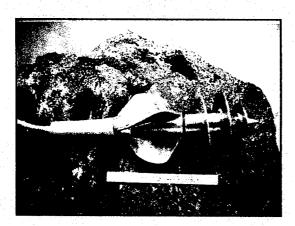
Autonomous Robotic Exploration



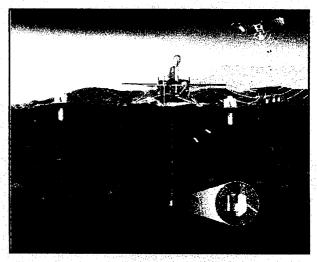


Subsurface Mobility Roadmap

Access to the subsurface of Mars with innovative robotic techniques



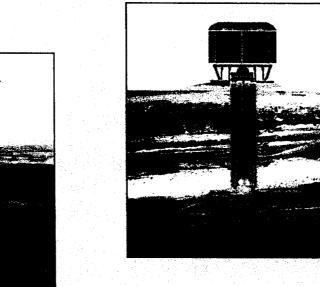
Subsurface robots for penetrating sediments and ice deposits



Deep Drilling Systems



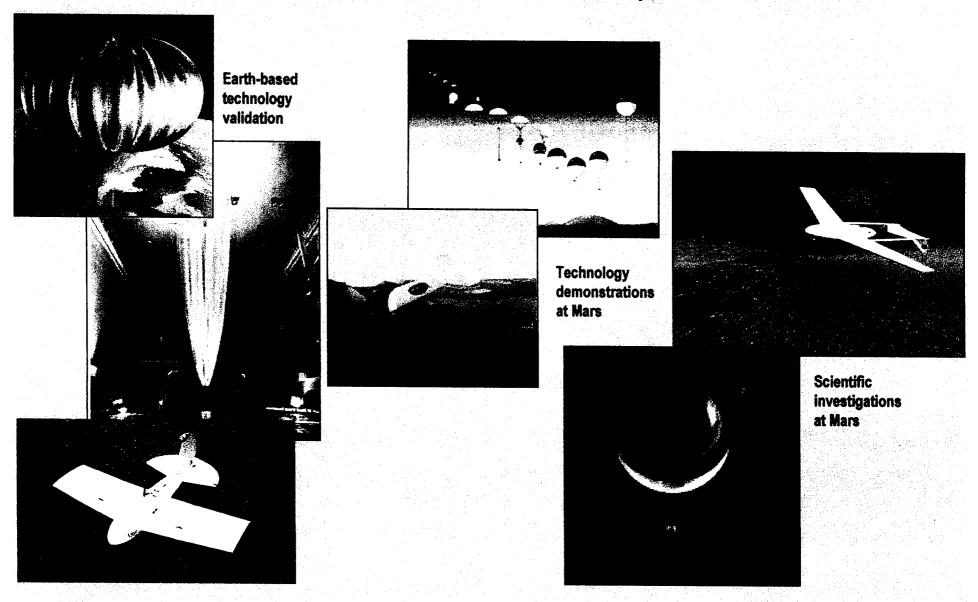
Surficial and shallow sampling of rocks and soils



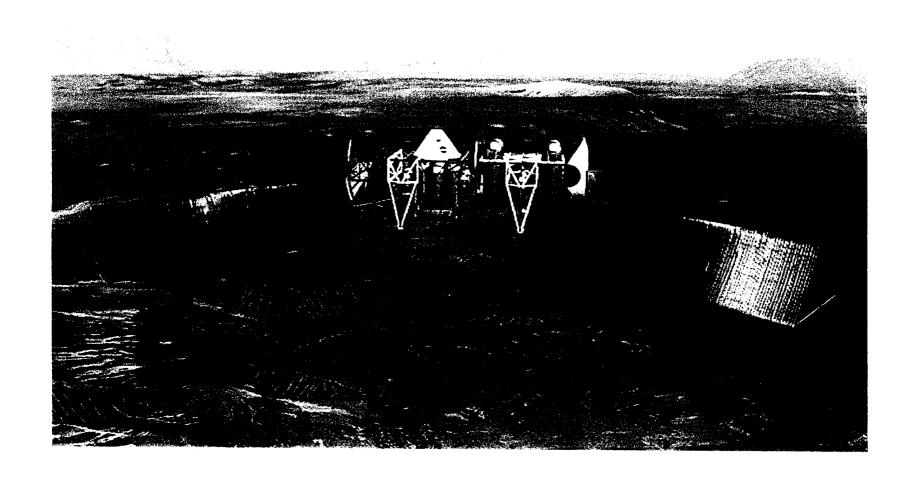


Aerial Platforms Roadmap

Bridging the gap between orbital and surface platform data



In-Situ Resource Production Unit



Paving the Way for Future Exploration

